

# The Saturday News

Vol. III

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1908

No. 20

## NOTE AND COMMENT

A French provincial newspaper tells a story of the irony of fate. The hero was a notary's clerk, named Lemerrier, who had a remarkable series of reversals of fortune.

He seems to have been a hoodoo, for something was bound to go wrong with every firm he joined in the capacity of clerk or cashier. Always ill paid and wretchedly unhappy, the youth was in turn a gardener, a porter, a carter and anything else that enabled him to buy bread, till after fifteen years of a hand to mouth struggle, he returned to his native village of Breval, near Mantes, and was taken in by a charitable person. In vain he sought for work, and he contracted some unavoidable small debts.

The other morning an imperative knocking at the door announced the emissaries of the law. The wretched Lemerrier barricaded himself in and then hanged himself. When a lock smith had broken open the door Lemerrier was dead. The intruder had not come to arrest him, but to announce that a distant relative had left him a legacy of \$5,000.

This is an exaggerated case but we have all come across lots of decent fellows, who never seem to have had any luck from the day they were born. The idea has long been held that opportunity comes to a man but once in his life, and that if he doesn't take it when it offers, he might as well go off and die. Shakespeare's fine lines are probably responsible for this belief, while a very modern poet, the late Senator Ingalls of Kansas, strengthened it with his much-quoted poem beginning "Master of human destinies am I." But like almost all generalities, it is founded on a delusion. There are plenty of men who never have a chance and others who have thousands. Senator Ingalls' verse no more expressed the truth than the parody which Samuel L. Kiser wrote:

"Master of human destinies am I!  
Fame, love and fortune on my footsteps wait.  
Cities and fields I walk, I penetrate  
Deserts and seas remote and passing by  
Hovel and palace early, also late—  
I knock a million times at every gate.  
If sleeping, sleep, if feasting, feast,  
therefore  
Don't think my call portends the  
hour of fate;  
I'll come again, whatever be your  
state;  
I'll give you strength to conquer  
every foe  
Save death. And if you doubt or  
hesitate  
You may expect me in a day or so  
To call again and hammer at your  
door.  
I'll come a million times and then  
some more."

Mr. Dooley came nearest to the facts when he wrote: "Opportunity knocks at every man's door. On some men's doors it hammers till it breaks down the door and then it goes in 'n afterword it turns it's him as a night watchman. On other men's doors it knocks an' runs away an' on the doors of some men it knocks an' when they come out it hits him over the head with an axe. But every wan has an opportunity."

The settlement of the Election Amendment Act dispute looks like a victory for the Opposition. The work of allotting the voters according to the federal constituencies in Manitoba is given to the judges, so that there will be no more "thin red line" work necessary on the part of the returning officers. This is satisfactory. It would have been quite inexcusable to have allowed another general election to have been held under arrangements such as prevailed in 1904. But here the interference with the Provincial authorities of Manitoba ceases, whereas the original intention of the Aylesworth bill was to have taken the provincial lists and have

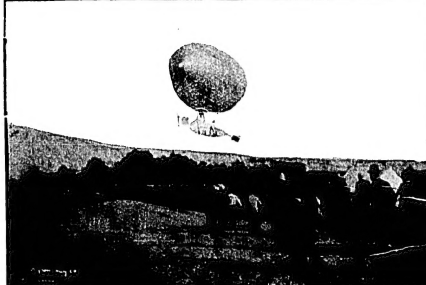
them revised, subject to appeal to the judges, by appointees of the Dominion government.

The excuse for subjecting Manitoba to different treatment from the provinces east of the Great Lakes was that in the latter the lists were preferred the municipalities, an excuse which appeared to the Saturday News to be perfectly valid. It is manifestly unfair to force the members of one party to fight on election lists prepared by the partisans opposed to them. And just as the Liberals throughout the Dominion objected to the rule of the revising barrister before 1896, so those of Manitoba objected to the power which lay in the hands of the appointees of the Conservative government of that province. But the original draft of the Aylesworth act went further than to correct this disadvantage. It completely reversed the positions of the two parties by giving to Dominion officers exactly the power which under the provincial law those of the provincial administration have. That the Conservatives would put up a strong fight against this arrangement was to be expected. But at an early stage in the discussion, Sir Wilfrid Laurier made an offer to leave the work of revision wholly in the hands of the judges. This, the Saturday News has all along described, as the only fair solution of the difficulty and it is on the assumption that this was the government's proposal that it has discussed the extraordinary situation that has prevailed at Ottawa during the past few months.

That the Premier would have been justified in holding this ground and that his opponents could have accomplished nothing by forcing him to appeal to the country on the issue we firmly believe. But it now appears that he has gone further in the way of a compromise than he indicated in his speech on the second reading. The judges are merely to allot the voters. The work of preparation and revision is to go on under provincial auspices, with the understanding that if justice is not done to all parties, the Dominion will later step in and resume control of its franchise.

All this applies merely to Manitoba. Neither British Columbia nor the unorganized portions of Quebec are included in the final draft of the bill, conditions, it appears, having been found satisfactory there, while in the unorganized parts of Ontario preparation and revision are to be conducted under judicial auspices.

That the settlement will be a permanent or satisfactory one, we do not for a moment believe. It



The Air Ship which was burned last Saturday, in Full Flight



The exhibit of Revillon Bros., Edmonton, which was one of the striking features in the industrial building.

undoubtedly removes any suspicion from the government of making distinctions between provinces for its own advantage. But a broader and more permanent measure will be required at an early date. What is wanted is the complete removal of the work of preparation and revision of the lists from partisan control. Where municipal lists prevail they should continue, as in the east, to be the basis for the list at other elections, both provincial and Dominion. They doubtless contain many errors but they are not prepared with a political contest in view. And where there are no municipal lists some non-political body, preferably the judges, should be in control. It will have to come to this.

The compromise made by Sir Wilfrid has angered the Manitoba Liberals and the Winnipeg Free Press, ordinarily a most partisan journal, expresses itself in no uncertain terms.

"That the Aylesworth Bill," it says, "either in its original form, or amended along the lines of Sir Wil-

frid Laurier's suggestion, could have been placed upon the statute book we have no doubt. Sir Wilfrid has a majority of sixty in the House of Commons, and he can pass any bill that he is determined to make law, no matter how much the Opposition may object. Why, then, did he not press the Aylesworth Bill to a conclusion? One can only surmise what went on behind the scenes, but it is pretty clear that the Manitoba Liberals were sacrificed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, doubtless with some compunctions, to the exigencies of the situation as Sir Wilfrid saw it. Just as the commander-in-chief of an army will slaughter a brigade to gain an objective, so Sir Wilfrid has put the Manitoba Liberals in jeopardy for some purpose which is doubtless clear in his own mind, but which is not very apparent to those who have not the advantage of his view point. Politics is kindred to war, the determining factors are force, not justice; and the Manitoba Liberals have been in the position that the grievance they complained of affected only a very small section of the representation in the House of Commons. Manitoba in the next House of Commons will have only ten members out of the total membership of 222; and these ten members are certain to be divided be-

tween the two parties. Practically the failure to provide a Dominion revision could affect the result in only half a dozen seats at the outside; and therefore the question was only a minor one to the party as a whole, while of extreme importance to the Liberals of Manitoba. In short, the fixing of fair conditions in a few Manitoba seats did not seem important enough to Sir Wilfrid to repay the effort and sacrifice necessary to this end. This bespeaks a confidence in the result of the coming elections which is not, we hope, misplaced."

Further information may show us to be mistaken, but a general review of the situation leads us to the opinion that Sir Wilfrid has made a tactical error. He was perfectly correct in holding out against the Manitoba Liberals in their demand for the Aylesworth Bill in its original form, but he appears to have gone further in the way of a compromise than was necessary. By so doing he has probably estranged many of his followers in Manitoba and secured no compensating advantages outside that province. His proposition in the debate of two months ago would have satisfied all reasonable men. What there was to gain by making what is practically a complete back-down is difficult to understand. The provincial authorities may play the game more fairly, he may state he has assurance that they will, but there is certain to be continued dissatisfaction and distrust on the part of a large section of the electors of Manitoba. This is just what his original proposition would have avoided, and looking at the matter, from a public not a partisan standpoint, this was the result which should have been aimed at.

What we say in this connection is not dictated but any strong sympathy for the Manitoba Liberals. They have not shown to good advantage any more than their opponents from the province have in the course of the present debate. Each has given an example of petty partisanship which does Manitoba no credit. Each has been prepared to work the election law to its own advantage for all there was in it. The debate has shown Canadian politics at their worst. Most people want to see a square fight and the first requisite for this is to have the lists prepared without partisan interference.

Edmonton has had a visit during the past week from Rev. Dr. Pringle, whose charges in connection with the administration of the Yukon have been discussed in recent weeks throughout the Dominion. Dr. Pringle preached at Queen's Avenue Presbyterian Church on Sunday and spoke at the First Presbyterian on Tuesday evening, going

(Continued on page 4)

## The Fair at Calgary and Its Significance

In the life of the nation, as of the individual, while we realize from day to day the fact of growth, it takes special occasions to impress upon us how great the changes that have passed over us have actually been. The average Albertan knows from the events of his ordinary existence and from the reading of the newspapers how the province has been going ahead. But he could not stand in the enclosure before the grand stand at Calgary any day this week or last and view the huge, solid, nature-crowded that had assembled there or note about the spacious buildings in which the results of the industry of the ambitious citizens of this great new country were displayed, without exclaiming to himself that he had had nothing like an adequate appreciation of the great movement that had been going on about him and in which he was proud to have been taking a part, be it a great or a small one.

And if these were the feelings of the man within the borders of the province, what must have been those of the people who came from outside Alberta to visit the fair? "It's a long distance for a man to come to see a show of this kind," said a prominent business man of Toronto in the hearing of the writer, "but I am glad I took the trip. It's one thing to read and talk about our wonderful heritage in the West and all that it means to the Dominion, and another to understand its meaning. It's an easy as talking about the Empire on which the sun never sets. But if you do not know anything about the Empire or your country beyond your own little diggings, the professions of enthusiasm that you make must have a hollow sound to everybody, yourself included."

There was something at the fair to attract everyone. The amusement and educational features were kept balanced as they have been on few other such occasions. The specialist had plenty of opportunity to indulge his hobby and the man to whom all exhibits in most of the departments looked alike was satisfied by the general impression of stupendousness that he carried away with him. What all must have recognized as the most wonderful display on the grounds was the crowd itself. On Wednesday and Saturday of last week, there were approximately 25,000 tickets of admission taken at the gate. That all but a small proportion of these were drawn from the province is certain. Yet at the time of the Dominion census of 1891, seventeen years ago, there were not that many people in the territory that now comprises Alberta. Is it any wonder that those who do not understand what lies back of all our buoyant hopes describe us as suffering from an aggravated form of swollen head?

But one was struck with something else about the crowd besides its size. Its good-nature has been mentioned. Holiday light-heartedness was apparent everywhere, but it didn't drift as it so often does, into foolish-headedness. In some parts of the world such occasions are significant to a considerable section of the community only because of the excuse, which, by a peculiar course of reasoning, they are supposed to give for a drunk. On the fair grounds a booth was given permission to sell beer containing two per cent alcohol. A sample of the beverage being sold was analyzed and was found to go over three per cent. The privilege was immediately cancelled. But no matter what the per cent, the beer didn't seem to have much effect. Hardly a drunken man was to be seen, either at the grounds or on the street. The exhibits of the farm, the mine and the workshop were all right. But the best display of all

(Continued on page 5)

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made for special firings to suit the  
convenience of patrons.

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## The Saturday News

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SATURDAY, JULY 11

## With the Investor.

Under the caption, "The Outlook,"  
the Manitoba Free Press on Friday  
last, struck a most confident note  
regarding the future of the province  
and a general revival in business activity.

"Already," it says, "wholesale  
houses are beginning to feel the  
effects of the splendid harvest prospects.  
Activity is in evidence in  
warehouses of this city as well as on  
the docks and shipping platforms at  
the lake front. At the same time  
the weather is full of promise as  
the corresponding period of last  
year was of doubt and uncertainty  
as to crop prospects."

After drawing a picture of activity  
of the jobbers through out the west,  
the writer continues: "It is the  
jobbers that start the wheels of  
commerce humming. All the east  
has been keeping its eyes on the  
west, and it has not yet realized how  
favorable the outlook is, that a crop  
of very great magnitude will fall  
before the harvesters early in August  
and before there is danger of  
damage from frost. The proceeds  
of this crop will make the west the  
best market for the output of East  
era factories and they will find their  
resources taxed to produce the  
commodities that Westerners need."

The Montreal Herald says editorially:  
"Mr. Pierpont Morgan, who  
does not talk for the sake of talking,  
has asked the newspapers to  
put him down as an optimist, as one  
who looks for an immediate return  
of the conditions we usually  
include when we speak of prosperity.  
Mr. B. E. Walker, whose  
opinion is also worth a good deal,  
says that for Canadians what is  
needed is a good crop, and another  
year of economy. The good crop  
seems to be pretty well assured.  
The president of the Toronto branch  
of the Canadian Manufacturers'  
Association says that industry from  
now on will be recovering lost  
ground. Some of our largest manu-  
facturing establishments are  
able to observe the growth of  
confidence in the form of orders  
coming in. Building contractors  
with whom work has been scarce  
are getting numerous inquiries from  
people who are tempted to build by  
the present low cost of materials  
and labor. On the stock exchange  
business is uneventful. In financial  
circles, money is fairly easy. Take  
it all in all, we seem to have turned  
the corner. If so, few will be dis-  
posed to complain."

Commercial travellers returning  
these days from the Northwest are  
reported as carrying with them  
large orders subject to cancellation  
up to July 15th. The Westerner is  
evidently banking on the crop, and  
calculates he will know by the middle  
of this month what it is to be. The  
fifteenth is less than two weeks off,  
and the chance of these orders being  
cancelled grows smaller daily.  
Montreal Herald.

From Saskatoon to Edmonton is  
a distance of 327 miles as the Grand  
Trunk Pacific railway goes. The  
train having gone started at this  
but a short time ago, and already  
they have the track out a distance of  
150 miles, with the machine working  
during all the daylight hours.

The Montreal correspondent of  
Toronto Saturday Night writes:  
"Another bank gone this time the  
Bank of St. Hyacinthe. Ever since  
and even before the closing of the  
Banque St. Jean, there have been  
rumours that the St. Hyacinthe in-  
stitution was in a bad way and that  
its dissolution was not far off.  
Again it is a French-Canadian bank,  
and again it is French-Canadian who  
are hit the hardest for on the  
entire list of stockholders there is  
scarcely an English name. The  
bank's paid-up capital of \$31,000  
and the book surplus of \$75,000 are  
things of the past, and it will prob-  
ably take a good proportion of the  
double liability to make up the  
deficiency. There is, however, no  
intimation of retraction in the unfor-  
tunate affair, as appears in the case  
of the Banque St. Jean. It seems  
to be a case of just plain bad man-  
agement, nothing too many eggs  
into one basket. The bank in this  
particular case being a railway, the  
United Counties, which now forms  
part of the Quebec Southern Rail-  
way system. The St. Hyacinthe is  
bank fortune, the last of the small  
French-Canadian banks, so it can be  
presumed with a fair amount of  
accuracy that there will be no more  
failures, though there are still one  
or two financial institutions in the

province that may sooner or later  
be amalgamated, or more properly  
gobbled up, by some of their power-  
ful neighbours. Spending of goods  
being required, one that this disem-  
powering of small banks is forming a  
most desirable source of profit to  
these institutions that are big and  
powerful enough to take advantage  
of it. First there was the Outa-  
Bank; next the Sovereign and then  
two just named. Of the latter,  
three gave up other banks and in  
these time accounts which they divided  
among themselves, this securing  
great financial advantages at no  
particular cost or effort. In the  
case of the Sovereign, for instance,  
all the large banks took over  
accounts which would under ordi-  
nary circumstances cost much time  
and trouble to secure."

**A TALE OF WONDERFUL  
GROWTH**  
Some facts and figures concerning  
Alberta set forth by the  
Monetary Times

In celebration of the 114th anniver-  
sary of the birth, coincident with  
that of the Dominion, that old reli-  
able of commercial journalism, the  
Toronto Monetary Times, publishes  
a special number. Among the arti-  
cles is one on Alberta, prepared,  
we are told, at the request of Pre-  
mier Rutherford, in which some  
striking facts and figures are set  
forth. It is as follows:

The Province contains 253,540  
square miles of territory, and by the  
end of 1908 will have nearly 2,500  
miles of railways. Of these are  
already completed and in operation.  
Paradoxical as it may seem,  
it is a fact that the province during  
one-half of the year has a semi-  
tropical climate in the sub-arctic zone  
where cereals and fruits are pro-  
duced in profusion.  
Alberta belongs to the twentieth  
century, that is, the history of its  
development begins with 1900. In  
1901, the decennial census was taken,  
and it is from the data available  
from that event, that comparisons  
will be made, showing its material  
commercial and educational growth.  
The population of Alberta in 1901  
was 65,876. In 1906, it had in-  
creased to 181,412, and at the pre-  
sent date it is estimated at 250,000.  
Growth in urban population:

	1901	1906
Cities	10,000	30,119
Towns	6,216	16,623
Villages	2,064	11,680
Totals	19,280	58,422

**CROP STATISTICS.**  
In 1901, no fall wheat was grown  
in the province. During the season  
of 1906 the production of Alberta  
wheat equaled 1,201,350 bushels, and  
in 1907 it equaled 2,556,000 bushels.  
The first fall wheat crop of any con-  
sequence was harvested in 1903.  
Cultivation of the cereal began in  
1901, when the total showing did not  
exceed a car load. The following  
table gives the number of acres and  
the yields of the various grains for  
1901 and 1906, respectively:

	1901	1906
Acres Yield in Acres Yield in bushels		
Total Crop	122,906	1,229,000
Spring Wheat	31,900	307,214
Fall Wheat	10,200	110,262
Oats	10,658	1,253,200
Barley	13,100	142,301
Flax	1,000	2,700
Timothy	1,000	2,700

All yields are by threshers' measure.  
**LIVE STOCK AND DAIRY PRO-  
DUCE.**

	1901	1906
Horses	43,001	226,531
Cows (milk)	46,295	107,245
Horned cattle	329,391	849,387
Sheep and lambs	80,055	151,206
Swine	46,163	114,623
Butter (creamery) lbs	261,398	1,050,356

The shipments of live stock from  
Alberta for 1905 and 1906 were as  
follows:

	1905	1906
Horses	12,882	19,549
Cattle	83,406	114,651
Sheep	40,810	57,024
Hogs	24,435	30,000

Totals - 161,622 321,223  
The amount of capital invested in  
the provinces has steadily grown  
since 1905, as the following state-  
ment will show:  
Registration & incorporation  
of companies  
1906 1907  
No. of Companies - 161 198  
Capitalization - \$18,552,005 \$22,166,950

**EDUCATIONAL EXPANSION.**  
No better indication of the growth  
of industry and population of the  
province is required than the growth  
of the number of schools and school  
population of the province. The  
man who brings his children here  
comes to stay. The following table  
gives the statistics in this matter:

	Dec. 31, Dec. 31	1906 1907
Number of school districts erected and schools in operation	562	902
Spent on school grounds and buildings	\$319,975	\$555,113
School debentures authorized	422,325	674,515
School debentures registered	347,175	485,165

Number of pupils enrolled - 28,784 34,338  
Grants earned - 150,513 180,888  
Number of schools to date, June 15, 1908, 976.  
The Government has adopted a  
policy of free readers in the public  
schools. Higher education and the  
training of teachers are being  
amply provided for by a new nor-  
mal school building in Calgary cost-  
ing \$150,000, by the creation and or-  
ganization of the University of Al-  
berta which will open in September,  
1908, with an attendance in night at  
present writing of sixty students.  
A modern programme of manual  
training and business education is  
shortly to be added to the curricu-  
lum of the public and secondary  
schools.

## BANKING AND BUILDING.

	1906	1907
Calgary Bank Clearings	\$10,081,381	\$09,745,006
Edmonton Bank Clearings	5,716,392	
Calgary building permits	2,242,930	2,061,264
Edmonton building permits	1,848,000	2,280,210

One of the greatest assets of Al-  
berta is her coal measures, compris-  
ing every grade. On the prairies,  
ignite is found at varying depths.  
In the foothills, the deposit passes  
into excellent bituminous varieties,  
and where the deposits have been  
united up in the process of moun-  
tain folding the highest grade of  
anthracite is found.  
During the last five years the  
coal-mining industry has made rapid  
development. Here are some  
figures:

	Output of tons Output of tons in N.W.T. in Alberta
1901	346,619
1904	782,931
1906	1,285,000
Lignite	602,780
Bituminous	546,623
Anthracite	235,597
Coal used in coke pro- duction	103,936
Coke produced	69,844

## Oats Without Husks.

A practical experiment of vital in-  
terest to farmers, and, indeed, to the  
country generally, has just reached  
a most successful conclusion on some  
of the Norfolk farms in the neigh-  
borhood of Sandringham. A second  
experiment, perhaps more vital still!  
is in progress, and will be open to  
the fullest test when the harvest  
ripens. The first experiment in  
wheat; the second in oats.

M. Vilmorin, most famous of all  
French seedsmen, has recently found  
and produced a series of wheats of  
exceptional quality. These, after  
the most careful and ingenious  
system of selection, have been de-  
veloped in Norfolk by Mr. Charles  
Masters, of East Lynn, with surpris-  
ing results.  
At Burnham Overy is a large field  
of "Selection," a wheat now grown  
in England for the first time—  
which has been in full ear for ten  
days or so. Whatever weather we  
get, it will be ripe in six or seven  
weeks, a fortnight before English  
wheats sown at the same time under  
similar conditions. The straw is  
wonderfully strong and the ear full.  
The experiments seem to have  
proved.

First, the fact of this early matu-  
rity, which may mean the salvation  
of a harvest. Secondly, the trans-  
ference of a grain from one  
country to another adds very largely  
to its quality.  
Farmers in the north of France  
are repurchasing some of these An-  
glo-French wheats for seed pur-  
poses. They have visited Norfolk  
and seen with delight the success of  
this "Selection." Even on the  
late land the forwardness is astonish-  
ing. The kernel is very much larger  
than in the popular British wheats,  
the straw firmer and much longer,  
and the fact of the earlier maturity  
cannot be doubted.

The "Marvel" wheat, also from  
France, and the predecessor of the  
"Selection," has another peculiar  
quality—it can be sown with as good  
results in the spring as in the au-  
tumn. One piece of twelve acres  
sown as late as March 25, and  
suddenly late date to sow wheat was  
grown well on Mr. Overman's  
farm at Kipton. He farms nearly  
4,000 acres in Norfolk, and firmly  
believes that the French wheats are  
going to do great things for the  
farmer. It is on his farm that the  
second experiment is in progress.  
Two years ago Mr. Masters ob-  
tained 2000 of a bushels out from  
China. From this he obtained four  
eight stone, all of which after selec-  
tion was sown and is promising a good  
yield. Nothing like this oat has  
been seen before. Except in shape,  
it resembles a wheat grain. It is  
entirely free from husk, and weighs  
some 30 per cent. more per bushel  
than "Abundance," or any other  
good oats London Daily Mail.

According to a statement made by  
Hon. G. P. Graham in the House of  
Commons the other day, he expects  
the G.T.P. to be fully completed  
by Dec. 1, 1911, while the cost will  
be, he now estimates, \$63,437 a  
mile, not including allowances for  
interest for the 1,804 miles between  
Moncton and Winnipeg.

## July Clearing Sale

AT

**J. H. MORRIS & CO.** DEPARTMENTAL  
STORE

270-276 Jasper Avenue East, Edmonton

## 25 DOZ. MULL WAISTS

embroidered fronts, attached collars, short

sleeves and open in back,

Regular Price \$1.25

**JULY SALE 70c. JULY SALE**

All summer goods selling at big reductions.

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## Home Made Sausages

FAIRY BRAND DAIRY BUTTER 25c. per lb.

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CAPITAL \$1,000,000 RESERVE \$500,000

## SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

\$1 at 4 p.c. \$1 at 4 p.c.  
\$1 will open a savings account with  
this company for which 4 per cent.  
interest is allowed, computed and added  
to account quarterly, subject to with-  
drawal at any time.

**A. M. STEWART,** - Manager Edmonton Branch  
Corner Jasper Avenue and First Street

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ICE CREAM

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The Aristocrat amongst Pianos.  
The Pre-Eminent Art-Musical  
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permanently. You have  
secured all that the art of  
piano making has to give.

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Meal Tickets \$3.75

**The Jasper House**  
\$1.50 per Day  
Jasper Avenue East, Edmonton  
L. A. GOODRIDGE, Proprietor

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**PHOTOGRAPHER**

## Some Western Sketches

With its breadth and its freedom, the West breeds mannerisms that are altogether its own. They are not matched, and perhaps, fortunately, anywhere else in the world—fortunately, because repetition would be an infringement upon patent rights. Among these western characteristics is a certain bold and daring, yet with a very entertaining tendency to occasional exaggeration. It is a harmless kind of exaggeration because it is built on a scale commensurate with the bigness of the country, and therefore so far over-reaches itself as to be self-evident. It is not the kind of exaggeration that spells a lie.

Everyone who has lived in the west, visited the west, or even read about the west, has encountered this exuberance of the western imagination, and has either enjoyed it or been very much shocked by it. The right way to take it is to enjoy it, and, to a certain extent, to believe it.

A favorite theme with the true Westerner is the rapid growth and development of the western towns. Mushroom growth is what it would be called in the East, but no such trite expression is in favor in the West itself. A more original way of looking at it was that demonstrated by a railway conductor who on passing a certain point where a prairie town was under construction observed that there had been no sign of a town at that particular spot when he passed down the line the day before, and he therefore issued orders to one of his brakemen to put it on the list and hereafter to stand on the rear platform and watch out for towns that sprang up after the train had gone by.

The size of the western farms is also a favorite with the man blessed with the gift of imagination, and many an estimate of unusual farm land proportions has been sent broadcast. The story of the man who started when a boy to drive around the circumference of his father's farm, and was an old man when he had completed the circuit and returned to find his father dead, is an old one and somewhat overdone. But only recently a milder and revised version of the big farm story was given by an Alberta athlete who saw opportunity to advertise to the people of the Coast the greatness of the prairie province. This particular athlete is Peter Terway, the Norwegian fast runner who competed for a Marathon race Vancouver lately. Terway is a rancher, and so admirably built a fellow, and withal so genuinely inclined, that he was at once the centre of interest among the Vancouver sportsmen. To the athlete he was fided, with all the ingenuities of absolute veracity, that as he had no time to run down to Calgary, where he wished to train he was in the habit of taking a run around his farm limits twice a week to see if his fences were all right. When asked how far it was around his farm he quietly replied "sixteen miles." Then someone laughed, and the crowd caught on.

Another notorious subject of discussion in the farther West is the lightning hail of the weather under the influence of the Chinook winds. It is said, by way of illustrating this climatic rapidity, that a farmer was once driving into Calgary in his sled and a Chinook came up before he got in. He whipped up his horses and travelled as fast as he could, but, to his best, the Chinook melted the snow so fast behind him that he drove into town on the gallop with only his front hoofs on the snow and the dry sound chasing him at every jump.

JUST TAKE A FEW MORE. There is a story that is believed to have originated in London, but has been on occasions applied to Winnipeg. It certainly had some jurisdiction in the latter direction in the days at least before Winnipeg's streets were paved. It is to the effect that a man walking on the sidewalk one day and picking his way through the mud saw a silk hat apparently floating along in a puddle. He reached it with his cane and tried to bring it ashore, when to his amazement an old gentleman looked up from beneath it, mud clear through. The man on the sidewalk thereupon remarked that the gentleman was in pretty deep, to which reply was made that he was in deeper than he looked, for he was riding on top of a bus.

Growth of towns, size of farms, miracles of the Chinook, and deepness of mud are all very well in the way of good big story-telling, but the fertility of the prairie soil surpasses them all, in proof of which is the following choice bit of imaginative narrative.

A farmer at Lloydminster has a remarkable barn. When he built it he used green willow posts at the corners and along the sides, and the following season he discovered the willows had struck root and were growing. At the end of that year the floor of the barn had risen three feet above the ground. A year ago last spring the barn was on stilts nine feet high, so the farmer put in another floor and converted it into a two-story building. This year the beginning of the present year the new floor was seven inches above the ground, and the farmer looked forward to the time when a third—and possibly fourth—storey may be

added to his very remarkable barn. This is attested only by the report from Iowa that a profitable industry is likely to be established in the sawing of corn stalks into telegraph poles and fence rails, and that pumpkin vines are now being raised with barbs on them which, by treatment with some special solution are rendered practically indestructible and very excellent for fencing material. One is allowed the privilege of discounting these Iowa tales as being of a different order from those of Canadian make, and much care is to be exercised in respect to the story of a hot spring down in the Southern States, which a year or so ago blew up a man who was standing too near the edge, and kept him in the air by sheer force of compressed waterpower for a month or more, supplies of food being shot up to him each day through the volume of escaping mud. Toronto Saturday Night.

## Note and Comment

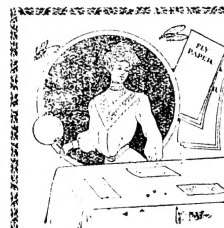
(Continued from page 1)

into the charges with which his name is associated at considerable length on the latter occasion. He was entertained at luncheon by the Canadian Club on Monday and on Tuesday by the newly-formed Maritime Province Club, Prince Edward Island being his birthplace. Whether his complaints are reasonable or not, we have no intention of expressing an opinion, even after hearing him. Much of the testimony which has been made public contradicts him. The report of Major Wood, the assistant R.N.W.M.P. commissioner in the Yukon, recently issued, carries particular weight. But the weaker Dr. Pringle's case is shown to be, the more inexplicable appears the government's course in refusing him adequate opportunity to make good his charges. That he has done a great deal to weaken the government in the opinion of a large part of the electorate is certain.

Apart from his references to the administration of the Yukon, Dr. Pringle had many interesting observations to make in regard to the country in which he has been so prominent a figure for the last decade. He is an enthusiast in regard to its future and believes that it still has a big part to play in Canadian development. His reference to the climate was surprising. That of the Yukon was preferable, to his mind, to that of any part of the Dominion. The general idea, of course, is that people merely put up with the disabilities of its severe temperature for the sake of pecuniary gain. But if it is really an enjoyable place to live, how we must alter our conceptions of all the vast areas of Canada stretching up towards the Arctic. Dr. Pringle looked forward to the time when Edmonton and Dawson would have direct railway connection. What a seemingly endless vista of possibilities is opened up by the prospect of the development of the country which lies between!

Bryan, as everyone anticipated, swept the Democratic convention. It is understood that a selected company of his supporters have been in training for some weeks past to try and break the record of the thirty-five minutes' continuous cheering established when Taft's name was presented at Chicago. Whether they succeeded or not, the brief dispatches available as the Saturday News goes to press, do not say. Elections are not won by wind any more than by prayers, but for some reason or other the convention managers attach much importance to the former. What the result is likely to be it is idle to attempt to forecast. The ordinary citizen of this continent, inside as well as outside the borders of the republic, will rejoice on election night less in the success of either Taft or Bryan than in the fact that the contest is over for another four years. It has a very undesirable effect upon business and must be out of the way before the general disturbance of the past year is a thing of the past.

Mr. Collingwood Schreiber, Dominion government engineer superintending the construction of the G.T.P. standard gauge railway in Edmonton this week that the line would reach the city this year. So many contradictory reports have been in circulation that Mr. Schreiber's announcement is reassuring. The steel is now within a few miles of the Battle River and the erection of the superstructures at this point and at Clover Bar is the only work that will take any length of time from now on. Steel laying is progressing at the rate of five miles a day.



## THIS IS FLY TIME !!

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Graydon's Kill 'em Quick Poison Discs will destroy flies by the bushel. Three discs in each package.

Pkg. 5c. 6 pgs. 25c.

Then we sell TANGLEFOOT and VAMPIRE SPIRAL CATCHERS as well

Tanglefoot 5c double sheet, 10c for 3 double sheets, 25c for 8 double sheets, 65c for 25 double sheets.

SEE OUR WINDOW DISPLAY THIS WEEK

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## News Notes.

A reader sends the following: "The best train I ever saw drawing from all lands to develop a new country to grow. New Zealand is the title of 'What's the Country?' and is admitted to be the most beautiful and fertile spot in the diadem of Britain, nevertheless the line of Canada's great west coast is its spell to that distant field. Wednesday evening the delightful scene was held on the Great estate, where Mrs. John Cornack, Mrs. G. Bowman and Mrs. C. Sanders dispensed tea to a number of recent arrivals from New Zealand. Almost every part of the islands was represented and all voted taking tea under the generous shade of a poplar and enjoying the effect to taking it under the rim and rata. The following places were represented: Wellington, Mr. L. W. Blundell, Mr. and Mrs. G. Bowen, Hamilton, Mr. G. Marley, Tapanui Mr. John Price, Southland, Mrs. Sanders, Wairarapa, Mr. Sanders, Roxburgh, Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Cornack."

G. W. Stevens has been appointed local agent of the Canadian Northern Express and Telegraph Companies, vice Thomas Henderson, who has purchased a half interest in the Alberta Colonization Company, 621 First Street, L. S. Ellerman, being the retiring partner.

An old man named John Daubt disappeared last Friday from the home of Mrs. C. E. Sydnor, 400 avenue, where he has been living for three months past. He had in his possession \$200, gold watch with a magnet attached, and fears are expressed that he has met with foul play.

Former residents of the Maritime Provinces in Edmonton have organized a club with the following officers: Patron, His Honor the Mayor; President, John Ross; President, Nova Scotia, Dr. W. O. O'Brien; New Brunswick, His Honor Judge Taylor; Prince Edward Island, C. B. Deas; Secretary, D. H. MacKinnon; Executive Committee, W. E. Nobles, B. B. Macintosh, E. B. Williams, G. H. Nixon, and W. H. Strachan. A ladies' auxiliary will be formed later.

At 4:30 on Friday afternoon a young man named Alfred Jones was drowned in the river at the mouth of Mill Creek. Another lad named Percy Clay, aged sixteen, was drowned at 7:30 the same evening. Both were swimming in the creek and floated into the current of the river before they were aware of it. In trying to reach the bank they were caught in the undertow and carried under the water.

On Tuesday evening of last week Rev. F. C. Stevenson, assistant pastor of the First Presbyterian church, Edmonton, was ordained.

Mr. P. J. Mullin, a partner in the Pacer Lake Sawmill Company at Millet, announces that he and some capitalists associated with him are working on a project to establish a million dollar pulp factory in Edmonton, which would employ 700 men. Abundant raw material, Mr. Mullin claims, is right at hand. If the river could be harnessed, he thinks that the plant could be established on a sound basis. He is now engaged in studying the problem of utilizing the waterpower of the Saskatchewan.

## TRY THIS ROVILL RECIPE.

Into a small enamelled pan put two tablespoonfuls of Bovril, a tablespoonful of bread crumbs, two ounces of butter, and a squeeze of lemon juice. Season with pepper and salt. Thoroughly mix the whole together and then spread on thin slices of hot bread. This is a simple recipe but provides a really nutritious and very appetizing "fit-bit" for picnics, afternoon teas and all "al fresco" meals.

Bovril is the quintessence of beef—it drives away bad weather lassitude and gives vigor and tone to the whole system. Added to canned meats, poultry and beans, etc., it makes them ever so much more tasty, appetizing and nutritious.

The 8 and 16 oz. sizes are more economical than the smaller bottles.

## Oriental Trading Company

Beautiful goods in Draw-Work, Laces, Insertions, Silks, Grass Linen, Pongee, Kimonos, Curios, Crockery, Teasels, Fire Screens, &c., &c. Also a fine line in Sterling Silverware in odd Oriental designs, ideal articles for Presents and Souvenirs.

Come and see our Satsuma and Cloisonne Ware.

## Sheet Music

All the latest popular hits.

## Post Cards

All at prices which are a revelation in cheapness. No without visits of inspection. They cost you nothing.

215 Jasper Avenue W.  
(NEXT DOOR TO OPERA HOUSE)

## Electrolysis

For Superfluous Hair, Moles, Warts, Etc.; removed permanently; satisfaction assured. If not satisfied with your complexion try Madame Raymond's Face Media for all blemishes of the skin, acne, Pimple Message which makes the face plump and round. I have a full line of cosmetics which I can show you. I also wish to satisfy and show ladies what I can do. My preparations and treatments are fully described in Booklet "C". Send for it.

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**\$22.00**

EDMONTON to WINNIPEG and Return

For the WINNIPEG EXHIBITION

JULY 11th to 17th

VIA THE Canadian Northern RAILWAY

Five Days' Racing Great Automobile Soursault Act The Great Innes Band 41st Highlanders Band Grand Fireworks Display

Fuller Information and Time Tables from W. E. DUNN, C.P. & T.A. Phone 1712, Edmonton

## School Bonds

School Districts with Bonds to sell should communicate with Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada

Head Office, MONTREAL

## FACT SIX

THE Government Deposit of THE IMPERIAL LIFE is almost five times that required by the Insurance Act. The amount called for by Act is \$50,000; whereas The Imperial has voluntarily deposited \$240,000 for the protection of its policyholders.

C. D. ROGERS, Dist. Manager Archibald Bldg., Edmonton

## CITY FLOUR MILLS

When wanting your next sack of flour ask for our

"WHITE ROSE"

Fancy Patent Flour Handled by all grocers and Flour dealers. Every sack guaranteed.

Campbell & Ottewell EDMONTON, ALTA.

Potter & McDougall CITY TRANSFER CO.

Baggage transferred to any part of the city. Buses meet all trains. High Class Seeds, Flour, Feed and Poultry Supplies. Phone 314.

## WINNIPEG EXHIBITION

**\$22.00**

For the round trip from Edmonton

VIA THE

## CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

Double Daily Train Service. Through Sleeping Cars from Strathcona.

Tickets on Sale from To-Day, good for returning July 21st

J. E. PROCTOR

D.P.A. Calgary

R. L. PICKELL

City Ticket Agent

Edmonton, Alta.

## QUEBEC AND RETURN

**\$61.25**

FOR THE Ter-Centenary Celebration

Tickets on sale July 14th, 15th and 16th, good for Return August 6th. . . .

VIA THE

## Canadian Pacific Railway

THE OLD RELIABLE



## MUSIC AND DRAMA

## MODERN ACTING.

The modern school, like full well; through it no lungs are split. An actor used to have to yell if he would make a hit.

But now when some one sneaks him hard, he mumbles and says, "I'll let you live, Count Hildegard, live to regret that blow."

The tableau used to be the thing; each carpenter and supe

Upon the stage they'd always bring, and mimes 'em in a group.

And then while horns would loudly blare, and emblems wildly clang.

They'd cut the curtain loose some where and drop it with a bang.

But in the modern school they've gone away with things these.

The hero stands upstage alone among the canvas trees.

Then as his sweetheart toward him glides, his faithful love and true.

The curtain gently, softly slides, and noiselessly comes down.

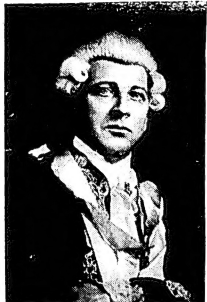
Washington Herald.

Curse who is in Paris, poured out his sorrows recently to the sympathies of M. Rene Lara, thus:

"I am always hungry, voyez-vous. Before singing, I smoke like a chimney, but I take nothing but a cup of tea on account of my voice."

When I am taking parts which keep me the whole time on the stage I do not think of it, but when I have long intervals as in "Rigoletto," then I feel the terrible pangs of hunger gnawing within. The effect on me is strange. I experience an itching sensation, sometimes in my leg, sometimes in my neck."

"Well," said M. Rene Lara, "what about stage fright? I suppose you don't know what this is?"



MR. FREDRICK CLARKE, late leading man of the Loie and David Theatre, Seattle, Wash., who opens with the Jeanette Russell Company at the Dominion Theatre, Monday, July 13, in "David Garrick."

"Ah! mon pauvre ami, what a grievous mistake. My peculiar form of stage fright makes of me the unhappiest man in the world when I am about to sing, in my present position, at the point at which I have arrived, I am forbidden to have the least weakness. I am in the case of the man who must, cost what it may, be continually at the pitch of his reputation."

"The man who has paid his four or five guineas to hear me, the management which pays me £500 a night, would not forgive me were I not always in my best form. 'Trusted' by some, watched by others, I am a machine, which must never be out of order. But, per Baccio, the machine is human, and subject to external influences. People forget that."

"So the thought that I may not come up to time, that I may refuse the hedge, haunts me continually, and tortures me when I am about to walk on the stage. I tell you frankly I was happier when I was earning ten francs (\$4) a night. I spent seven francs, kept three, and knew that my reputation was not ruined, if I happened to give a croak."

The Harry Conlan Company opened an engagement at the Edmonton Opera House on Thursday night which continues for the balance of the present and all of next week. They present musical comedy that fills the bill admirably in hot weather, and at popular prices.

That rollicking comedy "Charley's Aunt" held the boards at the Dominion Theatre for the first three nights this week and thoroughly amused the large audiences that assembled. The longer the engagement of the Jeanette Russell company runs, the stronger does their hold on the public become. Mr. Ray Brandon, as in all broadly humorous parts, was a capital "aunt," while the other roles were all well looked after. Mr. Carl Caldwell as Sir Francis Chesney kept up the high standard which he set in his opening performance, that of David Garrick. For the last three nights of this week "My Jim" is being given, while on Monday Mr. Fredrick Clarke, late leading man of the Loie and David Theatre, Seattle, opens an engagement with the company, playing the title role in "David Garrick."

## REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT FOR THE WAGE EARNER.

A new corporation has recently been registered which has for its chief object the co-operation of the small contributions of wage earners and workers in securing the same large profits from land holdings as are obtained by the rich capitalists who can buy up a big block of real-estate and sit down and wait for it to sell at several times what they gave for it.

Some two years ago when the activity in Edmonton real estate was at its height, many people were induced to buy lots in the speculation of quickly re-selling at a profit. The nonfulfillment of these rosy dreams resulted in a large number of people having to pay out from their hard-earned savings a continual drain of instalments on these lots with little hope of realizing a profit or indeed any cash whatsoever on their holdings.

In order to give the small capitalist and wage earner a chance to share in the future development of Edmonton without subjecting him to this continual and unsatisfactory strain of useless payments, The Edmonton Co-operative Real Estate Corporation, Ltd. has been registered with a capital of two million dollars, of which half a million dollars will be available for Canadian investors, the shares are of the paid-up value of \$10 each, and may be paid for at the rate of \$1 per month; the remainder of the capital is being paid in England.

With the money thus subscribed it is intended to acquire real estate, blocks of farm land, and holdings in the new townships on the Grand Trunk Pacific and to dispose of these in the most profitable way offering itself; good city sites will be built upon and leased out for a series of years, thus obtaining the advantage of the ground without giving up the freehold.

The corporation has arranged that a loan shall be taken of the first ten thousand shareholders who apply for shares, and the one thousand successful shareholders shall each be entitled to sell one lot to the corporation at present value, provided such shareholder has been the bona fide holder of such lot for not less than one year.

The whole scheme has been soundly worked out and should do much to relieve the present stagnation of trade in this part of the country. It is to be hoped, therefore, that it will meet with the cordial co-operation of the small investor for whose benefit it is primarily intended.

The offices of the corporation are at 210 Jasper avenue east, where the secretary will be happy to give any information on the subject.

## FILTHY BANK BILLS.

Filthy bank bills are not common in Canada, even now, although the Government has been making better efforts for the last year or so than it used to do to retire its most microbe-laden paper from circulation and to destroy it, says the Montreal Witness. The Government is always naturally the worst offender in this respect, as its bills being of the lower denomination are in much more active general circulation, and they do not continually and automatically return into the hands of issuer as bank bills do. An interesting tale of how bills will gather dirt comes from Kansas, and is published in the "City Star." A bank president was telling a depositor that "Dollar bills are worth almost their weight in gold." The depositor replied somewhat absently, "Yes, I suppose they come in handy for change and are easy to carry."

"But I was speaking literally," replied the president. "We got into an argument in the bank here the other day as to how much a dollar bill weighed. A \$20 gold piece weighs 540 grains. We found that twenty-seven crisp new one dollar bills weigh the same as a \$20 gold piece. We tested some bills that had been in use and found that it took but twenty-six of them to balance the gold piece. I suppose that twenty-six used bills gather an accumulation of dirt in passing from hand to hand that weighs about what one new bill does. That is a pretty graphic illustration of the amount of dirt and live stock (bacteria) we are carrying round with us when our wad of bills is of fair size."

## "THE TRIUMPH OF FREE TRADE."

While Protectionist nations are perpetually borrowing to make good their deficits, Free Trade finance has paid off the expenditure of a great war in six years and reduced the National Debt to the level at which it stood before the epoch of expenditure, and to a point at which it was easily borne by the smaller population and far smaller wealth of the eighties. Nothing will convert the inconvertible, but we imagine that great numbers of the more thoughtful who have been rendered anxious by the endlessly reiterated jeremiads of Tariff Reform will rub their eyes when they read Mr. Asquith's plain statement of figures. They will ask themselves whether as a mere matter of national economy we can possibly do better than continue a system which shows such results, and whether those who have been telling us that we are sick and need a change, are not too like the vendors of quack medicine, who persuade

## healthy men into imaginary complaints, that they may be willing to pay for nauseous and dangerous medicines. Mr. Asquith's budget has confirmed the Free Trade system; it has dealt Tariff Reform a crushing blow; it has proved the power of Liberalism to deal with Social Reform and of Free Trade to finance it; and it marks a new departure in the dealings of the state with the problem of the poor.—London Nation.

## ANOTHER DEAD ONE.

The Wild West of the future will be made to order. The Wild West of the present is a manufactured article. Skilled showmen who wear patent leather shoes and high hats in winter, exploiting Shakespeare and the latest London plays, buy sombreros and red flannel shirts in April for a campaign under canvas. Cowboys leave their town haunts and Indians leave the vaudeville circuits and government reservations for the annual tour. The advance agent is mightier than the sixshooter.

The Wild West is dead. Red Dog and Wolfville exist only in the lastest of Alfred Henry Lewis and others of his ilk. Even the Yukon country is no longer wild. The Canadian Northwest will have type writers and pianos and telephones as soon as the Grand Trunk Pacific road gets its line through to Port Simpson. (?) The old days are dead. Columbia (B.C.) State.

## COURTESY TOWARD BUYERS.

(From the Philadelphia Inquirer.)

Once in a while the plain citizen who has occasion to visit a railroad ticket office or other similar place meets with an agent who seems to take a positive personal pleasure in giving all the information that is wanted, and who apparently desires nothing better than to be as accommodating as possible, and when that happens the citizen leaves the office not only with a good opinion of the employee from whose politeness he has profited, but with a kindly feeling toward the discriminating company which that employee represented. But as a general rule the public is treated with scant courtesy, its visits and its inquiries instead of being obviously welcomed, as ought to be the case, are received as though they were a good deal of a nuisance, and the employee utterly fails to show any appreciation of the fact that these people whom he answers so cavalierly, or whom he fails to answer at all, are the indirect source from which his bread and butter come.

## DON'TS FOR HOT DAYS.

Don't worry about bills for coal. Don't believe the person who tells you it is dangerous to take off your winter flannels.

Don't quarrel with the ice man. Don't get exhausted trying to keep the moth out of your fur-lined overcoat.

Don't believe the people who tell you it will make you cool to imbibe hot drinks.

Don't try to crowd into a narrow seat beside a fat man.

Don't grumble about your wife's cold feet.

Don't mind if the furnace fire has gone out. It is easier to start the gas log in the grate.

Don't be afraid that your thirst may not last until you get to the next station.

Don't ask your wife to iron your trousers. The tailor will do it for a quarter.

Don't be afraid the baby will die if it gets a breath or two of air.

Don't run to catch a train if there is going to be another in five minutes. Don't make love in the parlor if there is a screened-in porch that is available.

## EDMONTON Opera House

Saturday Matinee and Evening July 11 AND ALL NEXT WEEK

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## A STORY OF THE EDMONTON BOOM OF 1882

Once upon a time there was a boom in Winnipeg. Old timers even yet delight to conjure up the sitting rooms of the Queen's, the Clarendon and the Leland, for the Western old timer is conservative, and tells with reminiscence regret of the times when Main street property had formed the habit of jumping one hundred dollars a foot over night, when a bluff, hard-drinking, hard-swearing ex-captain of the British navy homesteaded and pre-empted the best half section of the present site of the city of Brandon and outwitted the plans of the then general manager of the Canadian Pacific railway, when Winnipeg's possibilities were first understood and the business situation merely anticipated by a decade and a half.

These old-timers will not forget if the reminiscences are allowed to run their customary course to wind up the evening with the story of the Edmonton Boom, the spectacular situation which was the climax of conditions too good to last.

The Edmonton Boom took place in Winnipeg. It took place in the early spring of 1882, and its fires were put out by the rising waters of the Red River in the last high water that has caused any inconvenience to the settlers along its banks.

There is a phase or a story within the story of the Edmonton boom that is not told in sitting rooms or hotels where the old time element yet lingers in Winnipeg.

In the land books of the Hudson's Bay land department, there are a few records that to the informed mean more than a statement that certain lots of the Hudson's Bay company had been purchased by a certain man, that default had been made in the payments, that the agreement of sale had been cancelled and the purchaser had lost his lots and incidentally the first payment thereon. There is nothing to the ominous looking ledger or docket, nothing said in the some of the humorous recalling of a situation that has its almost pathetic interest when the life stories of those who recall it are remembered that will tell you how an English youngster proved an exception to the rule that men of his class haven't their business eyes-teeth cut.

It takes considerable time or a great purpose for the younger son of an English country squire or rector, to develop what are called business instincts. He has to fight against the tradition of several centuries and an early training that teach him that he main objects in life are playing a straight bat in cricket and obtaining false quarters in Latin verse. It generally takes five valuable years of life before many young old countrymen can afford the comparative value of cricket and Latin verse and backsetting and drainage as a means to a comfortable existence as a settler in Western Canada.

There have been many exceptions to the rule but the exceptions come from exceptional perspicacity or exceptional circumstances.

There was a young Englishman when many of us were in the winter of 1881-1882 when Winnipeg hummed settled, enjoyed itself, and felt twenty-five years further on in life than it was. The sound of the real estate auctioneer's voices was loud in the land and social converse was punctuated by the popping of champagne corks. He was like unto the thousands of others of his class that crowded Winnipeg that winter—good-looking, bashfully aggressive, honorable and with a soft modulation of voice that caused many Canadians to form the not uncommon, but erroneous opinion that it denoted effeminacy.

He had been given the customary two or three hundred pounds by his people with which and his knowledge of cricket, Latin verse and decent breeding it was expected that he would successfully tickle any quarter or half section of prairie that he might light on in Western Canada into golden and gold producing harvests of No. 1 Hard according to the assurances of Immigration literature. He was expected back in about four years with a certain amount of the halo of western romance, a many figured bank account, a desire to lift the mortgage on the family acres in England and marry the best portioned girl available in the country. He was to do these things according to the "Hoyle" of the game of Western Canadian settlement as arranged in the minds of many English fathers of large families who were close students of the literature aforesaid and whose families were larger than could be comfortably accommodated by the family pull.

He had landed in Winnipeg in Oct. 1882, and he realized in a perfunctory way that he was a little late that year to put in a crop. Someone informed him after he had spent half his capital on a pair of broken-winded oxen, and a wagon that was held precariously together with shagbarnapi and two white eyed calves that either tried to bite his head off or buck him into clear ozone bearing atmosphere, when he endeavored to ride them, that there generally was a "let-up" in wheat growing during several

months in Western Canada. The wheat growers of the west didn't wish to "bug" the game. They naused for half a year in order to let the rest of the world catch up.

The point of view of the western world at that time rather dazed the young Englishman, but he was probably have also heard what was called the buvant pir t of the west into his system and cut into the whirlwind and the storm of progress, and failed in a few months for a quarter of a million if it were not that Donald McLeod, the old time freighter and trader, came into Winnipeg on his annual spring trip.

Donald, the ex-Hudson Bay company employee, the sentimental Celt from the Western Hemisphere, the loveless old timer of the Far West, he liked the young Englishman. He liked the courteous ways, his gentle voice and the budding pluck with which he broke the heaviest cases of the bunch of ponies that followed Donald's brigade along the long trail from the Saskatchewan. Camped at Silver Heights, the resting place of the freighter of the early days, McLeod, whose outfit had come in from Edmonton on sleigh, was arranging to make the return trip with cargo. The purchase or bartering necessary to the procuring of these carts was dear to the heart of the old timer to whom time was of little importance, and his stay in Winnipeg was prolonged long enough for the friendship between him and the young Englishman, to whom the picturesque personality of the frontiersman strongly appealed to become cemented into sincere regard.

The boom in Winnipeg real estate was dying with the struggle that came from a situation inherently strong, but which had been weakened by dissipation that affected some of the most prominent parties. That a boom had in its nature been largely anticipatory was beginning to be felt rather than admitted. Sales began to hang fire and payments postponed and a dread grew upon investors that the profit of quick selling and quick profits would pass for a time. The situation was tense in the extreme and an ominous dread pervaded the business world of Winnipeg. Confident as ever in the country's opportunities, resources and future, Winnipeg commenced to convenants and property that might be unsaleable for a few years, looked desperately about for a revival of the situation in Winnipeg or some avenue that would offer rewards that would sustain local conditions. Even in those days it was realized in Winnipeg that Fort Edmonton would, in the near future, be one of the great centres of trade and population in Western Canada. When a syndicate of real estate dealers found the life of the boom in Winnipeg, waning, when they realized that something had to be done quickly, if at all, in order to save the tide of speculation in Western Canada from ebbing to an extent that would leave many high and dry on the rocks of insolvency, they procured an option on a considerable portion of the Hudson Bay reserve surrounding Fort Edmonton.

A great colored map was placed before one of the chief business blocks on Main street showing the lots controlled by the syndicate and speculative Winnipeg, believing that not only were Edmonton lots their own financial salvation but that the boom in Winnipeg was more or less secure, plunged manly in surging crowds to buy by making a small deposit prior to the signing of the formal agreement.

So great was the demand that the syndicate placed the balance up at auction, and for one delirious evening Winnipeg struggled to buy. Ed McLeod, who was twenty years older than the young Englishman, was on his headquarters, and he knew every undulation of the flat, every curve of the high cut bank. The boom in Edmonton lots surrounded him, this boom regarding a scattered village of three hundred people, one hundred of whom were English speaking, one hundred French and the remainder Cree.

"Winnipeg is mad," he said in his sibilant Highland tongue, "Edmonton will be a government town some day maybe a pretty hot one, thousands and dollars a lot, Goot Craicous!" "Have you any lots in Edmonton, Mr. McLeod?" asked his young English friend.

"I have, and I will sell them to you for \$500 apiece if you will come and manage the book part of my business, and I will give you good wages too."

The young Englishman thought seriously for a few minutes. All his ready money was gone and to further complicate matters he had fallen in love with a girl whose Winnipeg father disapproved of a possible son-in-law who proposed to offer his daughter a shrewdness that he could be heard from the smoking den, where Edmonton was the absorbing subject of conversation, and if commencing such until the hour for the departure of the paternal guests

came. It was the night of the day, the only day of the Edmonton boom in 1882, when the young Englishman, even sane Winnipeg, had gone mad.

"I tell you," said the father, as he shook hands with a partner at the door, "the money will be a fortune."

"Now, don't say a word," she whispered to her lover, and she met her father in the hall. There were tears in her eyes and the old gentleman burst excitedly into the room.

"Say, young fellow, do you mean to say that you hold three Jasper avenue fifty foot lots. Well, you are a good 'un. To think that I never saw what kind of man you were."

The engagement was announced next day just before the Red River rose over its banks and crept up to Main street, and the Edmonton boom in 1882, the Lewis Shaw in Winnipeg Telegram.

## The Career of a Government Letter.

In the current number of the Empire Review an ex-civil servant gives us a glimpse of what these benighted Downing Street ways are. As for instance, the chequered career of an ordinary letter in what is represented as a British government department. As we read we can understand the Colonial office is a shining exception.

"The letter, on arrival, is opened by the Registry and numbered, and the sender's name, placed, referred to, and pursuant of the contents entered in gigantic books kept for the purpose. If lucky in its journey it may reach the junior on the evening of arrival (although more often than not two or three days will elapse before its receipt). Next day it will be looked at, and, being merely a letter from the Colonial office, it is sent to the junior clerk, who is always dealing with their own inter-departmental work before anything else, the junior will probably look it 'unimportant' in this event some few days may pass before he troubles himself to deal with it; and when he does so, if he possibly can he will send it for 'local report'."

i.e., to the nearest local official of his department can easy way of getting rid of the letter, but one that means a further delay of 10 days or so (perhaps 14). At this juncture the letter is placed on the junior obtains the local opinion; but not having the power to answer the letter himself, he will suggest a reply to his chief, having first spent a day or so in looking up precedents and carefully explained the 'action taken' in each precedent, the suggested reply is written down, or typed and pinned to the original letter and sent down by messenger to be placed on the chief's table. There it will probably remain a few days more, when the chief will, if he agrees with the proposed reply, add his remarks or the magic words 'propose to concur', and pass it in turn to his superior officer. In this way the letter may pass through several hands, and if it deals with an important matter, it may have to go to the minister controlling the department; this means the chief of it with the accumulated remarks and initials to his superiors to the original junior official to 'state the case to board', always a lengthy and somewhat verbose proceeding, involving the delay of another three or four days. Eventually the letter reaches the person who really has the power to reply, and directs the answer to be given.

"Then it starts on the return journey, passing by the same devious channels as those by which it went until it reaches again the obscure individual who made the original suggestion; he then writes the reply, has it typed, and sends it for 'approval' once more through the same channels, the paper accumulating initials, till it reaches the official who has sufficient authority to sign it. After signature it goes to the Registry to be copied, entered, and checked. Thus it will be seen that to get an answer to the simplest question from a government department takes some weeks. And this is but a simple life history. I leave the reader to imagine what happens when other departments besides the one originally appealed to have to be consulted; practically the same formula is gone through in each before the decision of any department is given, so it may happen that months will elapse before the applicant's question is answered."

A careful and resolute minister would cut out half this red tape with a ruthless hand, and save the country much money and those who have business with the department much annoyance.—Canadian Gazette.

## THE CALL FOR THE DEATH TRAIN.

The passenger department feels the first pulse of the call for the death special. It is a business proposition in the first thirty minutes. Who wants the train? Can he pay for it? Is the order O.K.? Two hours for assembling a death special with steam up is sharp work. Ordinarily more time is needed for the passenger to get into readiness than is required by the railroad company. The head of the operating department receives the first call for the death special and with

the call comes the reasons for the run. At once the general superintendent faces the question of 22 miles between given terminal points and blocks out in the rough the time necessary for the run. The division superintendents are notified and the chief dispatchers set to work arranging a new schedule that is to take into consideration every station and every side-track on the whole system over which the flyer is to speed. The first duty, however, is to call up the master mechanic or the roundhouse foreman at the terminal from which the special is to be made up, asking for the train to be in readiness at a certain minute. All conditions are alike to the crew of such a train.

Momentum is all that counts. Towns, cities, bridges, sage brush and cultivated fields are one in the landscape. The engineer knows every grade, every station, every culvert, bridge and switch on his division, and for an average of 22 miles he and his conductor will have the duty of safely sending the special through space.—From July Popular Magazine.

A party consisting of Messrs Emile Dubuc, O. L. Lister, Thomas and Swift started this week for the Yellowhead Pass, being sent out on a gold prospecting trip by Mr. H. L. Williams.



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the fees for which amount to \$70, may be secured on the payment of

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A Well-equipped Savings Department

Accounts may be opened for small sums or large (\$1.00 and upwards). Interest is added to all balances on last days of January, April, July and October.

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Your Savings Account  
is solicited.G. R. F. KIRKPATRICK  
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Offers its best services, resources and facilities to the public of Canada  
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Rest and Undivided Profits . . . \$225,000.00President . . . Sir D. H. McMillan, K.C.M.G.  
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## CANVAS FOOTWEAR

For warm weather wear we show a very  
large range of white and colored canvas  
oxfords and boots, in sizes to fit every  
member of the family.CANVAS  
FOOTWEAR  
FOR  
MEN, WOMEN  
AND  
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For men and boys, in a fine range of sizes.

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## KILGOUR & LITTLE

GENERAL INSURANCE AND  
LOAN AGENTS

HAVE MOVED

To New Offices at

119 Jasper Avenue, W.

CITY AGENTS WANTED

Saturday News Ads. bring Results



BEFORE THE MIRROR.  
Glad, but not flushed with gladness,  
Since joys go by;  
Sad, but not bent with sadness,  
Since sorrows die;  
Deep in the gleaming glass  
She sees all past things pass,  
And all sweet life that was lie down  
and die.

There glowing ghosts of flowers  
Draw down, draw nigh;  
And wings of swift spent hours,  
Take flight a nd fly;  
She sees by formless gleams,  
She hears across cold streams,  
Dead months of many dreams that  
Sing and sigh.  
Face fallen and white throat lifted,  
With sleepless eye  
She sees old loves that drifted,  
She knew not why.  
Old loves and faded fears  
Float down a stream that bears  
The flowing of all men's tears  
beneath the sky.

— Swinbourne.

In the cosy lounge leading into  
the dining room of the Vancouver  
Hotel are two wide mirrors framed  
in white, one of which bears the in-  
scription:

"Life is a Mirror, try smiling at it,"  
and the other

"We are no other than a moving  
row  
Of magic shadow-shapes that come  
and go."

Through this lounge pass daily  
the cream of the travelling public  
of that lovely coast city, to say  
nothing of the resident guests  
and their Vancouver friends who  
drop in for a social hour, and there  
it was, not in any search for copy,  
but because I loved the little passage  
from the first, I spent most of the  
idle moments I had during my short  
stay in the city.

The cosy lounge chairs of cool  
green willow, the softly-tinted walls,  
the framed pictures round about  
of old English hunting and coaching  
scenes, were in such admirable taste,  
that oftentimes they could not  
have failed to attract, but best of all  
the quaint, fancy of the two mirrors  
and their photos, appealed to me.  
In both, the idea of life and we  
humans being a part of a rapidly  
passing show was, as you notice,  
broadly emphasized. Think of a  
mirror and you immediately con-  
jure up a series of ephemeral re-  
flections; think of life as a play, and  
before you pass a succession of shift-  
ing scenes and ever-changing faces.  
Large hotels are sometimes spoken  
of as caravansaries, and I think it  
was some such thought, that of an  
hotel being say a one-night tenting  
ground for a motley throng of  
people, that suggested the sympho-  
nicalness of these two looking-  
glasses hung in the spot that they  
were. Being court polisher to a  
Mirror, I needn't have said, you will  
know I watched those two long  
and intently, hoping perhaps to  
gain some pointers on furnishing up  
the one for the Saturday News, in-  
terested at any rate in seeing what  
the looking-glasses would have to  
show, and this is something of what  
the twin reflected.

In the first place, despite the fact  
that most of the passers-by were  
holiday seekers, I saw that there  
was grave need of the admonition,  
"try smiling at life."  
Of all the "moving row" who  
passed by to dine or on pleasure  
trips bent, not one in ten seemed to  
face the mirror with any very happy  
outlook. There were blue faces,  
grey eyes, faces reflecting im-  
pudence, discontent, harassment,  
anxiety, frivolity, and now and then,  
like a ray of sparkling sunshine,  
one smiling, happy one and the old  
procession of non-smilers or simper-  
ing ones came on again. It was a  
sight to hold the attention and  
arrest the imagination.

Next came a fresh set of diners  
joined the throng, a happy face was  
missing and another in its place,  
but for the most part, if you had  
pampered some heads and  
smoothed down others, and given  
them a change of frocks or suits  
they were pretty much of a same-  
ness.

But it wasn't only the faces that  
fascinated, but the combinations,  
that like a pack of cards, or a set  
of chessmen, you could get out of  
the same pieces.

I remember one gruff old party,  
and an extremely ugly, that is so far  
as features went, young girl who he  
accompanied him. I had noticed them  
often in the dining room, he com-  
plaining generally and tactlessly  
ordering round the waiters, she  
quiet and soothing, apparently do-  
ing her best to pour oil on the trou-  
bled waters.

In a moment I had placed my chess  
men. He was a knight, not chival-  
rous and brave, but a gony old rich  
man, venting his spleen on the world  
generally. She was a common little  
pawn, one of those extremely useful  
pieces, that followed in the wake of

the knight, and did him good ser-  
vice, perhaps sacrificing her very  
life for him, but whether for love or  
money I hadn't ventured a guess.  
And one night as I sat in the corner  
of the room I loved, they passed  
very near me, and for the first time  
evidently, Sir Knight took note of  
the mirrors and growled out  
"What's that written on them?"  
Like the tinkle of a dry-toned  
bell came quick the answer:  
"Life is a mirror—  
Try smiling at it."

The words took on a new signifi-  
cance uttered by that ugly little girl  
with the glorious soft Southern  
voice.

And again she spoke.  
"WE ARE NO OTHER than a mov-  
ing row  
Of magic shadow-shapes that COME  
and GO."

The old party grunted, and if you  
had listened intently you might  
have caught something that sounded  
like "rot." But that evening he  
hobnobbed in the room when the  
crowd had sought a gay scene, and  
I watched his face soften as he read  
again for himself the now familiar  
words.

"Life is a mirror"—ah well, some  
of us would as soon as not it weren't.  
My old man was evidently one of  
them. Such reflections as he had  
cast of late years, at least, had not  
helped the world along much, but  
there was the time before, I saw  
that he was back in the "Used-To-  
Be" and was happy with his  
thoughts. When finally his eyes  
turned to the other motto resignation  
and expectancy were clearly  
mirrored. "Thanks be!" he seemed  
to say, "my turn will soon be over!"

Poor lonely old party!  
Of course there were a great num-  
ber of people who ignored both  
glances and mottoes entirely. You  
have seen them ignore life and its  
deeper significances in just the same  
fashion. The complacent ones you  
recognized by the sleek smiles with  
which they surveyed themselves.  
"A primrose by the river's brim  
A yellow primrose was to him  
And it was nothing more."

So the mirrors—merely looking-  
glasses in which they could see their  
own well-cherished and satisfying  
features.

Many silly, giddy, young girls flut-  
tered by in peacock raiment, gay  
little moths who patted their bangs  
and smoothed their chiffons in re-  
flection of their kindly reflection, and  
so had done with them. Life was a  
madness, an intoxication, a game of  
fleeting pleasure, never a mirror.

Certain emboldened gentlemen  
who were fussy egg gods with their  
own importance glanced heavily at  
the glasses and snorted when they  
caught the drift of their mirrored  
"Bis-boom-bah!" they seemed to  
explode, what have we to do with  
these nonsensical notions? I pre-  
fared they were sent out with  
grasping and snuffing down, that  
didn't time to remember they were  
human, what the meaning of life  
was, or bother themselves as to what  
the mirrors reflected.

But the mirrors told kindly tales  
as well. Stories of life's old sweet  
song, reflected by loving white-  
haired ones, who had been in arm  
in arm; fair young brides and  
mothers wrapped up in their loved  
ones.

Oh, if life is a mirror and it be  
true that we are here and then  
away, isn't it worth while to try  
smiling at it—to make the brief tale  
and our entrance and exit, an Ellen  
Every story of hard work and lov-  
ing remembrance!

When I nodded good-bye to my  
friends of the green-room, I had  
made up my mind.

I don't know if you are fond of  
kiddies' letters as I am, but if you  
like reading them you should con-  
sider the following, received by a boy  
of seven, unassisted, and rather  
remarkable as a sample of what  
phonetic spelling will do. The boy  
had attended school since New  
Years.

"Dear Norman,—  
I just send this letter to make you  
send one to me. I went away and I  
fought. I had lots of fun. I went in  
bathing in the sea and swam I cut  
a catfish and lots of uthare out  
there. We went on a big steamer  
across the sea, we were knokt  
(knocked) and I got sent on the deck.  
The kapten laft at us too, we saw  
snake too by the snake furns they  
jaste (chased) us too. We went to  
Stanley park, we saw hare (beaver)  
and eag's and owls and mongkeas  
and rabbits a woolf and links and a  
peacock and bevers (beavers) and  
fipmings and ootkots and fesunts  
and ground eners (canaries) and  
ole sorts of berds.

This letter is DUN by myself."

Rather an improvement? You will  
admit on "I take my pen in hand"  
and "I am well, how are you?"  
"The weather is fine here," etc.,  
etc.

## Reading the Tea Leaves

Means something to an intelligent woman.  
When they unroll into perfectly formed  
leaves, she knows it is not stale, much-  
handled bulk tea, but reliable



## RAM LAL'S PURE TEA

sold by all grocer's in 1/2 lb. and 1 lb.  
packages and 1 lb., 3 lb. and 5 lb. tins,  
with its own Fine Natural Flavor.

## Your Garden

is now engaging your attention.

## Our Assistance

is necessary to make it a success.

We have an excellent stock of  
**BEDDING PLANTS**  
grown from seeds of superior quality.

ASTERS, PANSIES, STOCKS, VERBENAS, &c.  
Only 25c. per doz.

GERANIUMS \$2.00 per doz.

WINDOW BOXES made and filled for \$1.00 per foot

HANGING BASKETS from \$1.00 to \$5.00

CABBAGE PLANTS 50c. per 100. CATTLEFLOWER \$1.00

Orders are coming in fast

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Every line a bargain

Every line a money saver

1 piece Black Fancy Vell. Regular 75c.,  
now 50c. per yd.2 pieces Black Fancy Mohair Regular  
95c., now 65c. per yd.2 pieces Navy Mohair green and navy.  
Regular 65c., now 45c. per yd.5 pieces Ticked Grass Linen Lace Insert-  
ion. Reg. \$1.50, now 50c. per yd.7 pieces Checked Gingham, linen finish.  
Regular 50c., now 20c. per yd.4 pieces Navy Black and White Muslin.  
Regular 50c., now 10c. per yd.5 pieces Navy Muslin Regular 50c., now  
10c. per yd.25 Table Cloths 11mm. Regular \$2.00,  
now \$1.50 each.50 dozen Large Table Napkins Regular  
\$1.75, now \$1.25 dozen.Twin Bedsteads Regular price 50c., now  
10c. per page.Children's Straw Hats Regular 50c. to 60c.,  
each, to clear 25c. each5 pieces Canton Regular price 15c., now  
12c. per yd.2 pieces Fritted Net for Curtains Regular  
50c., now 20c. per yd.Bath Mats Regular price 50c., now  
25c. eachChildren's White Hats Regular 15c., now  
10c. eachNail Brushes Regular price 10c., now  
5c. eachHair Brushes Regular price 35c., now  
20c. eachSuperior India Tasse, assorted whites to  
pinkness. Reg. 50c., now 10c. per pair"Child's Best Friend" giant Combination  
Suspenders and Knee Supporter. Reg.  
50c., now 40c. pair

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## HOME AND SOCIETY

To London Town from Babylon  
The pageant of the world goes by  
For you, for you, I pause and cry  
A Stand-by

Alec. A. Ballachy, the well-known High River lawyer, is to be married in July to Miss Genevieve McDowell, of Bay City, Mich. Miss McDowell is sister of Mr. Charles Clark, wife of the Editor of the High River Times. The marriage will be solemnized at High River. Lethbridge Herald.

The marriage of Miss Tonsie Limoges, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. Limoges, of Whitewood, Sask., to Vincent d'Eleghezen, of High River is announced.

A large number of guests were present at the post-nuptial reception given last Thursday by Mrs. Pentland, in her charming home, Seventh avenue west. Mrs. Pentland assisted by Mrs. Mackay, received her hosts of visitors, gowning in a beautiful empire robe of ivory duchesse with panels of rich rose-rose lace. Her pretty new home was brightened with flowers. The tea table was centered by a tall crystal vase filled with marguerites, surrounded by clusters of white sweet peas, and attractively arranged. Mrs. Hamilton and Mrs. Clarke poured tea, assisted by Miss Kitchin. Calgary Herald.

The Victorian Colonist contains the following account of an event which took place in that city last week, which will be read with much interest on the banks of the Saskatchewan, where both Mr. and Mrs. Marriott have a host of friends, who will wish them all happiness.

"Christ Church Cathedral on Tuesday was the scene of quite one of the prettiest weddings of the season, when Miss Gladys Elta Maybue, daughter of Capt. Rant, was married to Mr. Guy Wilford Mariel, of Strathcona, Alberta. The church was most artistically decorated for the occasion by the friends of the bride and the service was fully choral. The ceremony was performed by Canon Beaudin, assisted by the Ven. Archdeacon Scriven. The bride was given away by her father, looked lovely in an exquisite Empire gown of crepe-de-chine, trimmed silver embroidery. She wore a diamond and sapphire cross, the gift of the bridegroom, and carried an exquisite shower bouquet of white roses. The four sisters of the bride formed a charming quartette of bridesmaids. The Misses Evelyn and Dorothy Rant were pale blue crystalline muslin and Princess gowns trimmed with coral medallions and insertion with lace yokes and pale blue hats with pink roses, and carried shower bouquets of pink roses. The Misses Mariel and Marjory Rant wore Liberty frocks of pale blue Rajah satin with hats to match. The two pretty little sisters of the bride, Misses Audrey and Gwyneth Rant, acted as flower girls and carried baskets of white roses. They wore Liberty frock of cream Rajah satin with hats to match.

Mr. D. Lavell, of Strathcona, acted in capacity of best man, and Mr. L. Bridgman as groomsman. The reception afterwards at Vancouver House was very largely attended, and the house was most beautifully decorated by the many girl friends of the bride. The bride's travelling gown was of white broad cloth, with Alice blue hat trimmed with ostrich feathers.

Mr. and Mrs. Marriott left for Seattle by the 4:30 boat amidst the cheers and good wishes of their many friends.

Miss Norah Campbell leaves on Tuesday next for a three months' visit to Perth, Ont. On Friday evening she had a jolly little dance for the younger set, the evening being with its fine large verandah, being the best possible place for a summer affair of the kind and the host and hostess extremely popular with their daughter's young friends.

Mrs. Dawson and her family and Mrs. Duncan Smith with her two children, left for Gull Lake on Tuesday last, thus adding two more well-known Edmonton families to the large Edmonton contingent summering at that pleasant summer haven.

Mrs. Pardee and her small son leave very shortly on a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Nightingale at the Lake of

the Gulls, and altogether it seems quite the correct place in which to spend a holiday, having the advantage of being near home and having a congenial crowd for camp mates.

Mr. and Madame Martin have taken Mr. Harris's house on Tenth street and will occupy it on their return from their honeymoon. The Harris's, one learns with the deepest regret, have taken a place in the country, not so far out however but that they shall see them frequently, still enough so to make them much missed.

Mr. and Mrs. Percy Hardisty have taken a house out on Twenty-second street, near the Groat estate. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Mowat are sojourning with them for the present.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Morris have gone out to the summer home at Cooking Lake, taking with them their merry family party. Mrs. Morris, by the way, was a much-admired visitor at Calgary during the Fair.

Mr. Hyndman, manager of the Royal Bank, who was recently married in the east, is building a home for himself and his bride on Thirtieth street.

Mr. Bowker, whose marriage early in August robs the bank managers of their sole bachelor representative, has leased a cottage at Banff for the month of August, where he and his bride will spend their honeymoon.

Mrs. Cross and her children are expected in Edmonton the end of this week, after a two and a-half months' holiday at Bowen Island.

There have been some good books published lately. Mr. Little has them all to rent or sell. His library is having the support of readers of new books, as they have to pay only for the use of the book for the time they have it rented.

#### The Fair at Calgary and Its Significance

(Continued from page 1)  
was the character of Albertans as a people. It is the province's best asset.

In such a publication as the Saturday News no attempt can be made to describe an event like this except in its more general aspects. If one stood to go into details, and tried to do justice to everyone it would take much more space than is available. All the regular departments were well filled up. The products of the farm, on which the prosperity of the west so largely depends, were adequately displayed. The Provincial Governments of Alberta and Saskatchewan occupied the places of honor in what was to most people the most interesting of all the buildings, that set apart for the district exhibits. The design of the booth in each case was most artistic. Alberta's field of grain, before the wire fence around which the cowboy was forced to coil a halt, is shown in one of the illustrations published on this page. Having obtained a general idea of the resources of the two provinces from the officers of each, the sight-seer then had the opportunity of learning from those in charge of the exhibits from the different localities, the particular claims which each had upon the attention of the public. Occupying a position near the entrance was the twin-city exhibit in charge of Mr. A. G. Harrison, secretary of the Board of Trade, Edmonton, Mr. J. I. Porte of Strathcona, Mr. Thomas Daly, Mr. J. O. Parmenter and others. It was most complete in all particulars and gave an excellent idea of the resources of the two cities and the country surrounding them. A floral display by Mr. Walter Ramsay was a feature.

In the main building the merchants' and manufacturers' displays were many of them on an immense scale. One was said to have cost no less than \$5000 to put into position.

The amusement features were of a high standard. The performers before the grand stand were quite as good as are to be found anywhere in America. In fact some of the Jap acrobats accomplished a few things which caused even the most

blase circus and music-hall habitue to sit up and take notice. The airship was a novel attraction and regret was general when the heavy windstorm of Saturday afternoon, which looked as if it would develop into a tornado, caused the explosion of the product of so much industry and ingenuity. The death of Mr. Scott of Inisfail a few minutes later, who was standing watching the races when the roof of a booth blew clean over the bleachers into the enclosure and struck him, was a most unfortunate as well as remarkable incident. That a great deal worse disaster did not occur with so violent a storm and such a tremendous crowd on the grounds is a matter for congratulation.

The arrangements for handling the crowd could not have been better. The fitting up of sleeping apartments in the schools and the securing of billets in private houses enabled everyone to spend the night in comfort. The service at the hotels was admirably organized. In fact everything seemed to go like clockwork. That this was not brought about without the expenditure of a great deal of gray matter and many weeks of persistent effort goes without saying, and to the citizens of Calgary as a whole, who had the burden of their enterprise on their shoulders, the warmest congratulations are due. Especial mention should be made of the president of the Exhibition board, Mr. Sheriff Van Wart, and the secretary, Mr. E. L. Richardson, who, in spite of serious illness, stuck to his post and had the satisfaction of seeing the enterprise, which had developed under his skillful hands, reach a marvellously successful culmination. It was a great event and no mistake, one that marks a very important milestone in Albertan progress.

#### PERSONALIA

At a University Senate meeting in Calgary on Monday last, four appointments to the staff of the institution were made. Dr. W. H. Alexander, Western University, London Ont., becomes professor of classics Mr. I. H. Alexander, City College, New York city, professor of modern languages; Dr. J. W. Broadus, Harvard University, professor of English literature, and Mr. Muir Edwards, McGill University, assistant professor of mathematics and lecturer in engineering. The selections have been made with great care. Dr. Tory having devoted the past few months to securing the fullest information regarding the available material. If all the others are of the stamp of the professor of classics, Dr. W. H. Alexander, with whose ability and standing the Saturday News is familiar, the province will be very fortunate. Dr. Alexander was one of the most brilliant Toronto graduates of

recent years. He took his degree in 1899, going on to the University of California for his post graduate work. In addition to being a thorough student, he is a man with a broad view of life, who is sure to exert an excellent influence outside the field of his particular department. Mr. Edwards, who has been an associate professor at McGill University for two years past is a son of Dr. Edwards of McLeod. When classes open on Sept. 23rd, it is expected that at least fifty students will be in attendance.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Davies and family who for several years, famed in the Argentine Republic, spent yesterday in the city. They were on their way west to settle in the Edmonton district after an extended tour through Europe which they commenced the beginning of April last. They visited points of interest in Spain, Portugal, Italy, France, Great Britain, and other European centres. The children of the family, prior to coming through the Rocky mountains, had never seen snow. Mr. Davies proposes to purchase one or two sections of land at Edmonton and he will there commence farming and ranching. Winnipeg Free Press.

Lord Aylmer, till recently head of the Canadian militia, has decided to sell his property in Ottawa and will come west to make his home. His Lordship was a visitor to Edmonton two years ago at the time of the first encampment of the Mounted Rifles.

The new Dominion Theatre Co., Third street and Jasper Avenue, continues its record breaking business, and most popular plays, "Charley's Aunt" played to more than capacity each performance, and "My Jim" so far is proving equally as good. For the coming week starting Monday, June 23, the company will be strengthened by the appearance of Mr. F. Clarke, who for the past two years has been leading man for the Loie and Third Avenue Theatre in Seattle. Mr. Clarke has chosen for his opening play in Edmonton the celebrated English comedy "David Garrick." The synopsis of this clever comedy is unnecessary; sufficient to say that Mr. Clarke has personally selected this play out of all in his repertoire in which to make his bow to an Edmonton audience. He is superintending the staging and scenic effects as well as the direction, and no details will be overlooked. The Jeanne Russell Company now ranks with the best ever seen in Edmonton and at prices that are really popular and never change.

#### "SHOPPING."


It was the busy hour of four. When from a city hardware store emerged a gentleman who bore 6 screens, 50 feet of garden hose, 1 rake, 1 wheelbarrow.

This gentleman with air distraught, A big department shop then sought, After there invested in or bought 10 yards mosquito netting, 1 hammock, 1 croquet set.

His business next our hero leads Unto a place which retails seeds; It takes to satisfy his needs, 24 packages assorted animals, 10 rose bushes, 1 peck mixed bulbs.

The sun was now behind a hill When he got out to Lanleyville


Our  
Showing of  
**Men's  
Summer  
Suits**



is the cause  
of quite a  
little  
comment  
among  
good  
dressers.

Everything  
that is new  
will be  
found here.

In summer when a vest seems an aggravation a Fitrite two piece Outing Suit will give you the comfort and freedom desired and a well-groomed appearance as well.



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### The Greatest Sale of the Season

Everything to go below cost.

BORN.  
Macdonald. At "Glenora," Edmonton, on Thursday, July 2nd, to Mr. and Mrs. Donald Walter Macdonald, a son.  
Sawle. At Edmonton, July 2nd, to the wife of A. L. Sawle, of 327, Ninth street, of a son.

### Berlin Wools

### Berlin Wools

#### JUST ARRIVED

FULL RANGE FANCY COLORS

Also other novelties for Needlework.

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The popular JEANNE RUSSELL Co. offers  
"My Jim"

A Rural Comedy Drama of New England Life

STARTING  
MONDAY, JULY 13th

The great English Comedy  
"David Garrick"

INTRODUCING  
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Our prices always the same—  
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LADIES' SOUVENIR MATINEE, WEDNESDAY  
PRIZE MATINEE SATURDAY  
10c. & 25c.

## Edmonton Beach

### The City's Summer Resort

27 Miles West of Edmonton on the Main Line of the Canadian Northern Railway. A beautiful lake of clear spring water and smooth white sand beach and bottom. A limited number of choice lots for sale. Easy terms. Low price.

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